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JEFFERSON COUNTY,

IOWA.

1776-1876

CENTENNIAL HISTORY.

BY AUTHORITY OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

S. M. BOLING, C. W. SLAGLE, W. W. JUNKIN, J. F. WILSON,
CHAS NEGUS, AND L. D. JONES,

CITIZENS COMMITTEE.

13940

CHAS. H. FLETCHER.
HISTORIAN.

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FAIRFIELD, IOWA:
PRINTED AT THE LEDGER OFFICE,
1876.

1813500

Early in May, 1876, His Excellency, SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, Governor of Iowa, issued his Proclamation, requesting each County in the State to comply with the recommendation of Congress for a Centennial History by Counties and Townships.

In response to the Governor's Proclamation, the citizens of Jefferson County met at the Court-House in Fairfield on the 26th day of May, 1876, and selected the following citizens as a Committee to procure the publication of such a History of Jefferson County: S. M. BOLING, C. W. SLAGLE, I. D. JONES, W. W. JUXKIN, CHAS. NEGUS, C. H. FLETCHER and J. F. WILSON.

The Committee, so appointed, held a meeting on the same day, and selected S. M. BOLING as its Chairman.

On Monday, June 5th, the Committee waited upon the Board of Supervisors for aid to secure the publication of the History. The Board, by resolution, appropriated three hundred dollars for that purpose.

At a subsequent meeting of the Committee, Major CHAS. H. FLETCHER, one of the Committee, was selected as County Historian.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

J. H. ALLENDER, Chairman, THOMAS POLLOCK, and HENRY B. MITCHELL.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The County of Jefferson is situated in the southeastern part of Iowa, its eastern boundary line being thirty-six miles west of the Mississippi river, and its southern boundary line twenty miles north of the southern boundary line of the State. It is bounded on the north by Keokuk and Washington counties; on the east by Henry; on the south by Van Buren, and on the west by Wapello county. Its breadth from east to west is twenty-four miles, and from north to south eighteen miles, containing 432 square miles, or 276,480 acres of land.

The county is divided into twelve civil and congressional townships, to wit: Round Prairie, 71, Range 8 west; Lockridge, 72, Range 8 west; Walnut, 73, Range 8 west; Cedar, 71, Range 9 west; Buchanan, 72, Range 9 west; Penn, 73, Range 9 west; Liberty, 71, Range 10 west; Fairfield, 72, Range 10 west; Black Hawk, 73, Range 10 west; Des Moines, 71, Range 11 west; Locust Grove, 72, Range 11 west; Polk, 73, Range 11 west. The name refers to the civil, and the number to the congressional designation. The congressional townships are of equal size, and contain 36 square miles each. The civil townships are of equal size, except Fairfield and Liberty—Fairfield containing all of township 72, Range 10 west, and so much of township 71, Range 10 west, as lies north of Cedar creek; Liberty all of township 71, Range 10 west, lying south of Cedar creek.

The lands of Jefferson county are known as first, second and third purchase lands, the first purchase extending to and including all of Walnut, Lockridge; Round Prairie and part of Buchanan and Cedar townships; the second, Black Hawk, Fairfield and Liberty, and a part of Des Moines townships, and the last the remainder of the county and territory west. The purchase refers to the acquisition by the U. S. Government of the territory from the Indians.

In the winter of 1837 the Legislature of Wisconsin passed an act creating Henry county; prior to this the lands of Jefferson county were included in what was Des Moines county. In January, 1839, the county of Jefferson was created out of lands west of Henry county, and east of the Indian boundary line. Under succeeding land purchases the county was extended to its present limits. The new Territory of Iowa had been organized, and the present county of Jefferson was created by the Iowa Legislature. The act designated Joshua Owens of Lee, Samuel Hutton of Henry, and Roger N. Cressup of Van Buren county, commissioners to locate the county seat. The Board discharged their duty in March, 1839. The commissioners met in Lockridge, a point about seven miles east of Fairfield. At this meeting John A. Pitzer was appointed clerk to the Board. It was first supposed that Lockridge would be selected as the county seat, but the commissioners wisely chose the present site of Fairfield, it proving to be near the geographical centre of the county, as now organized. The next Board was elected on the first Monday of April, 1839, and held their first meeting on the 8th day of April, 1839—John J. Smith, Daniel Sears and Benj. F. Chastain composing the Board. At the same election John W. Sullivan was elected Treasurer; James L. Scott Sheriff; John A. Pitzer, Clerk, and Wm. Bonnifield, Surveyor. The lands were not yet surveyed, and the survey and transfer was not completed until May 13, 1842, when Ezekiel Gilham, Daniel Sears and Barraca S. Dunn, were chosen Trustees for the purpose of transfer.

The first white person known to have visited the county with the intention of settling was John Huff, who came in the early spring of 1835. He was accompanied by Levi Johnson, a boy 12 years old, whose mother lived in Henry county, a little east of Mt. Pleasant. In January, 1836, Huff again visited the land, but was soon starved out. In June, 1836, he once more determined to secure a home in the beautiful country, and with him brought a wife.

James Landman, had settled on the east $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7, of what is now Round Prairie township. The property is now owned and occupied by William Case, Esq. Here the first house in the county was built, in 1836. In June, 1836, John Huff and wife, Alfred Wright and family, W. G. Coop and family, David Coop, Isaac Blakely, and Samuel S. Walker and family arrived.—Later in the season Harmon J. Aikes, George Stout and Joseph M. Parker arrived. Samuel T. Harris moved into the county, north of Landman, some time in May or June, and settled in what is now Lockridge township.

Isaac Blakely and Nellie Landman were the first couple married, in the spring of 1837, getting their license at Burlington, Rev. Bradley performing the ceremony. In 1839 Jefferson county was issuing licenses. Harmon J. Aikes and Martha Frost secured the first license from the Clerk of Jefferson county, March 14, 1839, and were married the same day. The Blakelys, fearing their marriage by Rev. Bradley was not legal, procured a license four days after Aikes, and were a second time married by Rev. Benj. F. Chastain. The Aikes' and Blakelys were fearful lest there might be some defect in the marriages, and not until a special act of the Legislature, legalizing all marriages, was passed, did they feel secure.

In the fall of 1836 Cyrus Walker appears, as the first white child born in the county, a son of Samuel Scott Walker.

Rev. Samuel Hutton preached the first sermon in the fall of 1836, at the house of James Landman, the first settler—a fitting place and manner for the dedication of the new county and people to morality and christianity.

Col. W. G. Coop laid out the town of Lockridge, in Section 30 of Lockridge township, and established the first store and town in the county, in the spring of 1837.

Flour was almost unknown to the settlers in 1836 and 1837, and even corn meal was hard to get. The nearest mill was located in Schuyler county, Illinois, a distance of one hundred miles from the settlement. Then it was called Rall's Mills, now Brooklyn.—Joseph M. Parker was selected as mill boy for the whole county, and with an ox team made the journey to and from the mills some two or three times, occupying about twenty-nine days to the trip.

Disease and death followed the pioneers, and early in 1837 a child of Alfred Wright, Esq., died. Soon after, David Coop, first settler of what is now Buchanan township, died on his claim.

In 1838, Henry Rowe, having become a settler, erected a horse-power mill to grind grain, which was the first mill built in the county. The customer was required to furnish his own power and pay a small toll for the use of the mill. In 1840 John Troxell built a mill on Cedar creek, near the present Chicago & Southwestern Railroad bridge over that stream, and where the mill now known as Read's mill stands.

Dr. William Stevenson was the first physician who practiced among the settlers, making his visits as early as 1839. He resided in Mt. Pleasant. It remained for Dr. J. T. Moberly to bear off the honor of becoming the first resident physician, in 1839.

Col. Samuel Shuffleton sought out the town of Fairfield in the

summer of 1839, coming over the country alone and on foot; reaching Fairfield, he commenced the practice of law.

The first election was held on the first Monday in April, 1839. Frederick Lyon was Sheriff by appointment until the election of James L. Scott.

The first court was held August, 1839, Hon. Joseph Williams presiding. The Judge reached the town on horseback, having ridden from Bloomington, (now Muscatine,) a distance of one hundred miles, unattended. The court, by its first order, established the eagle side of the silver dime as its official seal. The attendant attorneys were Van Allen, Buckland, Teus, Olney and Shifletton. Cyrus Olney was the Prosecuting Attorney. The first case before this court was Hosea Hall vs. Isaac Bush. Damages. Verdict, \$5 for plaintiff. The first suit brought in the county was before Daniel Sears, J. P., Round Prairie township, brought by Joseph M. Parker against Ezekiel Kirk. Nuisance.

The first hotel was kept by Thomas Dickey, in 1839. Dickey was the first Postmaster of Fairfield. Dickey's house was a one story log building, with but one room, 10x12 feet square, and in one end of this room the M. E. Church of Fairfield was organized, March 22, 1840. It has been heretofore stated in print that Thomas Dickey was a coarse, irreligious character. The only surviving member of the organization, Mrs. J. W. Culbertson, gives Mr. Dickey a record for being a good kind of a man, having a kind heart and generous impulses hidden beneath a rough exterior.

The first jail was built on a lot nearly opposite the present Presbyterian Church of Fairfield, was a log structure of double thickness, 18x21 feet square, built 1839.

The first Court-house stood on the southwest corner of the Square, on lot No. 8, block 14, old plat of city.

Thomas Johnson opened and taught the first school in the county, in Round Prairie township, in the spring of 1838.

The first school-house was built in 1838, in Round Prairie township, on the se $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 7.

The first coal found and sold in the county was near Whitfield, on Cedar creek, in 1842, by Job Clinkenbeard; however, the settlers of Round Prairie township discovered coal before that date.

The first Judge of the District Court, Joseph Williams, has been succeeded by Charles Mason, Cyrus Olney, J. C. Knapp, Wm. H. Seavers, Caleb Baldwin, H. B. Hendershott, Wm. M. Stone, Wm. Loughridge, E. S. Sampson and H. S. Wmslow, and the Circuit Court L. C. Blanchard.

Of these, Joseph Williams, Caleb Baldwin and Wm. H. See-

vers have served on the Supreme Bench. Charles Mason has filled the office of Commissioner of Patents; W. M. Stone the office of Governor of Iowa, and E. S. Sampson member of Congress.

John A. Pitzer, was the first Clerk of the District Court, and has been succeeded by John W. Culbertson, Sawyer Robinson, David J. Evans, Robert F. Ratcliff, William Long, George H. Case and M. S. Crawford.

Frederick Lyon filled the office of Sheriff by appointment until April, 1839, when James L. Scott was elected. He has been succeeded by James T. Hardin, John Shields, Samuel S. Walker, G. M. Chilcott, Jesse Long, George Shiner, James A. Galliher, J. F. Robb, James A. Cunningham, Jacob S. Gantz, James S. Beck and James M. Hughes.

The following persons composed the first grand jury: Henry Shepherd, John Gillam, Wm. Vinsen, Wm. Precise, John Ankrom, Joseph Higginbottom, William Hueston, David Cowan, Josiah Lee, John Parsons, David Peebler, John Miller, Jonathan Turner, James Coleman, James Landman, Henry McCauley, Frederick Fisher, James Gilmer, Archer Grau, Aiden Nordyke, Rodham Bonnifield, Jonathan Dyer and Enos Elmaker.

The grand jury retired to a strip of timber north of Fairfield, about half a mile, to deliberate.

The following persons were the first petit jurors: Wiley Jones, Abraham Louden, Isaac Blakely, Isaac Whitaker, Edward Busic, Isaac McCalla, John Vinsen, Geo. C. Parker, Charles Holloway, Geo. W. Troy, John Eastep, David Eller, John Reager, John W. Johnson, Michael Peebler, Benjamin Mount, Greenup Smith and Alfred Aiken. Samuel Moore was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and Willis C. Stone and Abner Mitchell, Constables, and Alexander Kirk, Crier.

William Bonnifield, the first Surveyor, has been succeeded by John Ross, D. Switzer, S. Whitmore, Robt. H. Greenland, Samuel Jacobs, John Snook, A. R. Fulton, H. R. Skinner, A. R. Fulton and Isaac H. Crumly.

J. W. Sullivan, the first Treasurer, has been succeeded by Willis C. Stone, J. T. Moberly, J. Ratliff, Greenup Smith, Jesse Woppard, Anson Ford, Samuel H. Bradley, H. P. Warren, T. B. Shamp, Robert Brown, Joseph A. McKemey, Geo. W. Pancoast, Wm. S. Moore, L. P. Vance, Ira G. Rhodes and L. P. Vance.

James Saunders the first Recorder, has been succeeded by W. Y. McGaw, and Anson Ford. In 1851 the office was consolidated with that of Treasurer. The following Treasurers performing the duties of Recorder: Samuel H. Bradley, H. P. Warren,

T. B. Champ, Robert Brown, Jos. A. McKemey and Geo. W. Pancoast. Since the separation of the office from that of the Treasurer in 1865, Samuel H. Bradley, Geo. H. Case, D. B. Miller, H. C. Rock and J. A. Montgomery.

The County Assessors were R. B. Allender and David J. Evans. In 1851 the system was changed and Township Assessors elected.

In 1851 Charles Kyle was elected county road supervisor, but this office was abolished in about two years, and the present system of district supervisors established.

During the continuance of county commissioners, John J. Smith, Danl. Sears, B. F. Chastain, Wm. Hueston, Henry B. Notson, Robert Brown, Ezekiel J. Gilham, B. S. Dunn, Thomas Mitchell, Smith Ball, William A. Hendrieks, Wm. Brown, A. L. Connable, Wm. Judd, Daniel Mendenhall, George Hannewalt and James H. Turner were members of the Board. The Board was abolished in 1851.

John A. Pitzer, Samuel Shuffleton, James T. Hardin, John Shields and Samuel H. Bradley successively served as clerk to the Board.

In 1851 Henry B. Notson was elected Probate Judge; he was succeeded by Charles Negus and Barnet Ristine. Office discontinued.

The County Judges were Moses Black, Thos. McCulloch, Samuel H. Bradley, Wm. K. Alexander and Thomas Morgan.

The Board of Supervisors was then established. J. H. Allender, M. W. Forrest, W. T. Burgess, Thomas Pollock, R. T. Gilmer and H. B. Mitchell having served on this Board.

The office of County Auditor was also established. Thomas Morgan, D. B. Miller and S. M. Boling having filled the office.

The office of school fund Commissioner existed from 1847 to 1857. Robert Brown, F. M. Allen, W. C. Jones and W. K. Alexander serving successively in that capacity.

The system of County Superintendent of Schools being adopted, the office has been filled by Reed Wilkinson, Robert S. Hughes, S. V. Sampson, David Heron, J. N. Edwards, W. H. McCrackin, T. A. Robb and McKenney Robinson.

Cyrus Olney was the first prosecuting attorney; he was succeeded by George Acheson, Ezra Drown, Caleb Baldwin, Samuel Clinton and Charles Negus, county prosecutors; George D. Woodin, H. S. Winslow, M. A. McCoid, S. G. Smith and G. W. Lafferty, district prosecutors.

Jefferson county has been represented in the State Senate by

Wm. G. Coop, J. R. Teas, Robert Brown, John Howell, John Park, Wm. M. Read, James F. Wilson, J. M. Shaffer, D. P. Stubbs, A. R. Pierce and M. A. McCoid.

In the House of Representatives by Alexander Wilson, Richard Quinton, —— Stansberry, J. W. Culbertson, R. R. Harper, J. H. Flint, S. Whitmore, J. R. Bailey, W. H. Lyons, George Weyand, William Baker, Andrew Collins, Thos. McCulloch, Charles Negus, H. D. Gibson, W. J. Rodgers, H. B. Mitchell, J. Wamsley, R. Stephenson, Edmund Meachum, Wm. Bickford, C. E. Noble, Louis Roeder, J. F. Wilson, Thomas Moorman, Mathew Clark, Peter Walker, W. W. Cottle, A. R. Pierce, Owen Bromley, Geo. C. Fry, John Hayden, A. R. Fulton, William Hopkins, Joseph Ball, Edward Campbell, Jr., and W. L. S. Simmons.

In 1842 the Land Office was removed from Burlington to Fairfield. William Ross, Arthur Bidgeman, Bernhart Henn, George Wilson, Francis Springer and James Thompson were Registers; and John Hawkins, V. P. Van Antwerp, W. H. Wallace and J. W. Culbertson were Receivers.

In 1844, Robert Brown, Samuel Whitmore, J. L. Murry Hardin, Butler and S. S. Ross were elected delegates to the State constitutional convention. The constitution submitted was rejected by the people, and in 1846 a second convention was called. Wm. G. Coop and S. S. Ross were sent as delegates. James F. Wilson was chosen a delegate to the convention of 1856, for the revision of the constitution.

Two citizens of the county have represented the First Congressional District of Iowa in the United States Congress:—Bernhart Henn in 33d and 34th Congress, from 1851 to 1855, and James F. Wilson in 37th, 38th, 39th and, 40th Congress, from 1852 to 1869.

The office of Coroner has been filled since 1865 by J. B. Simpson, J. M. Shaffer, R. J. Mohr, T. D. Evans, F. T. Humphreys, T. D. Evans.

The resident practicing attorneys since the organization of the courts are Samuel Shuffletor, Cyrus Olney, Thomas H. Gray, Jas. F. Rice, Charles Negus, Geo. Acheson, C. W. Shaffer, H. B. Hendershott, Wm. McKay, S. J. Bayard, W. W. Williams, C. Baldwin, Ezra Drown, Sam'l Clinton, A. A. Dravo, W. E. Groff, James F. Wilson, D. P. Stubbs, S. P. Majors, John Brown, R. F. Ratcliff, R. C. Brown, W. B. Culbertson, —— Boone, L. D. Jones, J. J. Cummings, James McWilliams, S. W. McElderry, W. H. Wallace, J. T. McCullough, W. H. Hampson, B. Giltner, M. B. Sparks, J. E. Williams, Geo. F. Walker, D. B. Miller, Geo. H. Green, ——

Guest, S. Clingman, *M. A. McCoid*, *David Heron*, *C. D. Leggett*, David Acheson, *L. S. Negus*, W. A. Frush, *J. S. Coop*, W. G. Ball, Al. Thompson, T. Y. Lynch, W. T. Burgess, D. R. McCrackin, David B. Wilson, P. L. LaBaugh, M. Green, C. H. Boerstler, *J. R. McCrackin*, *Rollin J. Wilson*, *R. H. Knight*, *J. O. Mount*, *C. H. Fletcher* and *Geo. H. Case*. Those in italics are still practicing in the county.

The firm of Slagle & Acheson is composed of Christian W. Slagle and George Acheson, who were schoolmates in Washington, Pa., attended the same college, studied law in the same town, and together came to Iowa, settling in Fairfield in 1843, and have been continuously associated together in the practice of law to the present time.

The first Express company was Parker's, by stage once a week, John Wells, agent, 1856. United States Express opened an office in 1857, Geo. A. Wells, agent. American Express in 1858, on the completion of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad to Fairfield.

Two Express companies are now represented in the county, American and United States.

RAILROADS.

The first announcement of a railroad meeting was in the *Sentinel* of Oct. 6, 1848. The first railroad meeting was held Jan. 6, 1849, Capt. Daniel Rider, chairman, and Dr. Wm. L. Orr, secretary. C. Negus, J. Rider, Wm. L. Cooper, Wm. G. Coop, Arthur Bridgman and Wm. Pitkin, were chosen trustees to solicit subscriptions in Jefferson county. V. P. Van Antwerp, S. J. Bayard, and C. W. Slagle, a committee to memorialize Congress for a grant of land.

In 1858, the Burlington & Missouri River railroad was completed through the county, having 27 miles within the county, being assessed at \$12,000 per mile.

In 1870 the Chicago & Southwestern railroad was completed through the county, intersecting the B. & M. at Fairfield. It has 26 4-5 miles in the county, being assessed at \$3,700 per mile.—The citizens of the county subscribed one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars to secure the C. & S. W., and one hundred thousand in county bonds to secure the B. & M. R. R.

The survey of the St. Louis, Keosauqua & St. Paul railroad has been made through the county, intersecting the C. & S. W. railroad and the B. & M. railroad at Fairfield.

A tax of forty thousand dollars was voted in 1871 to aid in building the Ft. Madison & Northwestern railroad.

RECORDS.

The early records of the county have been in part preserved, but not to that extent they should have been. The proceedings of the first Board of Commissioners are in a good state of preservation, as also the marriage record; Probate court records; record of licensed ministers; first District Court; first conveyances, and of the Sheriff's office.

The first order of the Board of Commissions was that "James M. Snyder, surveyor of Henry county, be employed to survey and lay out the town of Fairfield," April meeting, 1839. At this meeting John J. Smith and Daniel Sears were present, and Benj. F. Chastain was absent. Sayler was paid \$65 for services. J. M. Parker and Geo. W. Troy \$1.50 each, as chairmen.

The first order of Henry B. Notson, Probate Judge, was the appointment of Sampson Smith guardian of Eliza Koons and Martha Koons. Bond \$1,000. March 9th, 1841. David Eller, surety. Edward T. Williams, was the first administrator appointed, to administer the estate of John L. Williams, deceased. Bond \$600. May 28th, 1841. Daniel D. Jones and Medley T. Shelton, sureties.

First ministerial credential, 1839.

"We, the Separate Baptist Presbytery, have enquired into the views and qualifications of Jacob Spainhower, and have ordained him to preach and administer the sacraments of the Gospel as the Gospel directs. As witness thereof we have theremunto set our hands this 17th day of July, 1834.

Wm. Price,
JESSE C. PRUTMAN."

The first recorded deed, April, 1839, James L. Scott to W. G. Coop; consideration \$50; executed Nov. 22, 1838, before Wm. Griffey, J. P. for Henry county, conveying ne¹ se¹ sec. 1, township 71, range 9 west. Witnesses, A. L. Griffey and Henry Wooldard.— Recorded as of Henry county.

The first deed recorded as of Jefferson county, was for the consideration of love, affection, the better preferment in marriage and one dollar, of Andrew J. Cassida, executed by his father Martin Cassida, before Henry B. Notson, J. P., June 17, 1839, John A. Pitzer, witness; conveyed "1 see, land in the rich woods, 5 horses; 1 mare called 'Fan'; 1 chestnut sorrel eight years old; 1 mare called 'Sal'; 1 bright sorrel 8 years old; 1 horse called Oliver; 1 chestnut sorrel two years old; two yoke of oxen; 3 milk cows, 1 called pink; 1 white and 1 ghent, said cows have calves; 2 steer yearlings; 8 head sheep 3 of which are wethers; 1 ram; 4 yews; 39 head of hogs, two of which have a black list round them, the

residue of the body black and black and white spotted. The above named stock is marked with a smooth crop and underbit in the right ear; 2 wagons; 3 plows; 5 bee hives; the crop of corn and vegetables; household furniture; 5 beds and bedding; 1 clock; 1 table; with five hundred dollars in cash; 1 cross-cut saw and other carpenters tools."

Jefferson county furnished 965 men for the war of the rebellion, according to the Adjutant General's report of 1866, but as many citizens of the county entered the army at other points it has been ascertained that the total number who fought in the war of 1860 will approximate 1,600.

Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-five marriage licenses have been issued since the organization of the county.

A deed granting freedom to Caroline, from Mary and G. W. Mosely, dated Oct. 19, 1849, and describes Caroline as follows: a mulatto girl 38 years old, about five feet three inches high, stout, bony frame, but not corpulent, large face, strongly marked features, hazel eyes, ordinary mulatto complexion, about half-blood, some small moles upon the face, two of which are very prominent, one on the right side over the eye, the other on the top of the nose, neat habits, rather intelligent, free of speech, hair mostly straight, beginning to turn gray.

The first black man in the county was Charles Forrester, who was in the Territory as early as 1843. The proper authorities applied to Geo. Acheson, who was then prosecuting attorney, to have the man arrested under the statutes of 1839, which was enacted Jan. 21, 1839, and provided "That from and after the first day of April next no black or mulatto person shall be permitted to settle in the Territory, unless he or she shall produce a fair certificate from some Comt of the United States of his or her actual freedom." Acheson declined to arrest, and Forrester opened a barber shop in Fairfield and prospered.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The county, topographically speaking, is all the most critical could wish for. The lands are what are known as rolling prairie and woodland, properly interspersed for tilling, and building and fencing timber. The landscape from the higher ground is pleasing and attractive to the eye, inviting the stranger to a closer examination of the view before him. The abundance of streams, skirted with heavy growths of timber, give a variety and richness to the prospect. Along the larger streams, such as the Checanqua, (Skunk,) (

Cedar, Walnut and Competitive, the lands are to some extent broken, but none, or but few sections, are lost to cultivation.

The central part of the county is the highest ground, the water shedding towards the north, south and east, while the sheds of each township are well defined and reach to all parts of the land.

Few counties in Iowa are so favored as to water and timber, almost all of the streams furnishing sufficient water for a motive power, as well as for stock; white timber for building purposes is to be found in abundance. Black, white, burr and red oak, hickory, elm, ash, walnut and birch, being the principal varieties.

The streams occupy a prominent position in the topography of the county. Entering the county near its northeast corner, in sec. 1 of Walnut Tp., is the Checaqua (Skunk) river, which flows through the eastern tier of sections of that township, its course south; entering section 1 of Lockridge township, it changes its course westerly, touching section 2; reversing its course, it flows through sections 12 and 13, leaving the county at the half section line of section 13, watering ten sections.

Burr Oak creek rising in section 1 of Penn township, traversing the township in a southeasterly direction, emptying into the Checaqua river in sec. 2 of Lockridge township, watering 12 sections.

Big Turkey creek rises in sec. 7 of Lockridge township, its course eastward, along the boundary line of Walnut and Lockridge townships, passing through 8 sections, emptying into Walnut creek near the junction of Walnut and Burr Oak.

Brush creek rises in Fairfield township in sections 1 and 2, flowing eastward across Buchanan and Lockridge townships, entering Henry county from section 36, of Lockridge township, watering 12 sections.

Walnut creek has three prongs west of section 23, of Penn township. The north prong rises in section 3; the middle prong rising in sections 9, 17 and 21; and the south prong in section 29, of Blackhawk township. The north fork entering Penn township in section 7, the middle prong in section 18, and the south prong in section 30, watering 19 sections in Blackhawk; 10 sections in Penn; 9 sections in Walnut; and 2 sections in Lockridge township, emptying into Checaqua (Skunk) river in section 2 Lockridge township; its general course east.

Little Turkey rises in section 17, Lockridge township; enters Skunk river in section 11, same township, watering 11 sections.

Big Cedar enters the county in section 18, Locust Grove township, passing through Locust Grove, Fairfield, Liberty, Cedar and

Round Prairie townships, leaving the county from section 35, of Round Prairie township, traversing 31 sections, and in its windings making about 62 miles of the stream in the county.

Lick Creek rises in section 16, of Des Moines township, passing through Liberty township, making its exit from the county from section 32, of Liberty township, watering 8 sections.

Crow creek, the western branch, rises in section 24, of Fairfield township; the eastern fork in section 20, of Buchanan township, flows south, uniting in section 20, of Buchanan township; flowing south through Cedar township, emptying into Cedar creek in section 18 of Cedar township, watering 8 sections.

Little Competine rises in section 18 of Polk township, emptying into Big Competine in section 6 of Locust Grove township, watering 5 sections.

Big Competine enters the county in section 31 of Polk township, flows south through Locust Grove, emptying into Cedar in Section 21, watering 7 sections.

Coon creek rises in sections 7 and 9 of Polk township, flowing into Competine in section 21 of Locust Grove township, watering 13 sections.

Smith creek rises in section 24 of Polk township, flows south, emptying into Coon creek in Section 3, Locust Grove township, watering 6 sections.

Richland creek rises in section 18 of Black Hawk, flows north, leaving the county from section 5 of same township, watering 3 sections.

Rattle Snake rises in section 13 of Cedar township, flows through Round Prairie towdship, emptying into Cedar creek in section 33 of Round Prairie township, watering 7 sections.

Wolf creek rises in sections 26 and 27 of Buchanan township, flowing eastward, crossing section 1 of Cedar, passing through Round Prairie, making its exit from the county from section 1 of Round Prairie township, watering 13 sections in its course.

Troy's branch rises in section 27, Buchanan township, flows south through Cedar township, emptying into Cedar township in section 28 of Cedar township, watering 10 sections.

Origin of names of streams: The Checaqua was so called by the Indians, from the great number of *skunks* that inhabited its bottoms; and to this day there are sections of country bordering upon that stream so infested with these little animals as to cause great annoyance and even pecuniary loss to the citizens. John Huff christened Brush creek, it being the only stream on which underbrush was found. Walnut, from the large walnut trees on

its banks. Turkey creeks, from the frequency of meeting turkeys in the timber along them. Rattle Snake, having killed a rattle-snake five and a half feet long near it. The settlers named Competitive from the Indian by that name who lived on the stream.—Coon creek, from its inhabitants—the coons being so numerous. Smith creek, from the first settler on its banks. Burr Oak, from the timber skirting it. Lick creek, from the saline spots frequented by the deer. Crow creek has been known as Ballard's, and later as Dyer's; but W. B. Culbertson and William Pitzer called it Crow, from the frequent congregation of large flocks of those birds in its timber. Several small branches are found throughout the county which have not received mention here.

SOIL.

Is a rich loam, two feet in depth, with a sub-soil of loam, sand and clay, which, when exposed to atmospheric influences, becomes almost as productive as the original soil. The sub-soil approximates eight feet in depth. Corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, and all varieties of grasses and vegetables, yield a large crop.—Fruits of all varieties common to the latitude, grow well and bear profusely in the county. In no part of the county is there much waste land. Almost the entire land is under cultivation, except such as is reserved for timber, and this is susceptible of cultivation. The surface of the county being a succession of draws, the rich soil is by nature irrigated and drained thoroughly.

COAL.

The coal interests of the county are assuming great importance, not less than ten banks being open and in full operation. Penn Township is the principal coal section, five banks operated within its borders. The Jefferson county coal company having two shafts open at Perlee, from which in 1875, the company took 100,000 bushels. This company was organized in 1870. The town of Perlee was laid out by the company, and has become a business center of considerable importance. James F. Wilson is President and C. W. Slagle, Secretary. The Washington coal company, also at Perlee, was organized in 1875, and as a result of the first year's operations, mined 250,600 bushels. Wm. E. Thompson is the President. The Perlee coal company, (Miller & Co.) are operating at Perlee and took out in 1875, 150,000 bushels. The Cedar coal company, near Pitkin's ford, mine 75,000 bushels annually.—Seoler and Waterworth, proprietors. This bank is one of the oldest in the county. The Coalport mines in Lockridge township are in successful operation; the mines were opened in 1862; in

1875 there was taken out 100,500 bushels. Several smaller mines are operated, yielding about 150,000 bushels of coal annually.—The total product of coal for 1875 was 1,135,000 bushels, valued at \$102,159.00. Coal has been discovered in every township in the county except Walnut, and even here prospecting has been done with every prospect of meeting with success.

STONE.

Two varieties are found, sand and lime stone. Practical as well as scientific tests place the sand stone among the finest and the most durable in the State. The masonry in the Burlington & Missouri railroad bridge over Cedar creek, as also other masonry, has stood not only well, but has solidified by atmospheric influences, while in the chemical and mechanical tests made by Professor Hinrichs, of the State University and Gen. Rodman, the rock known as the "Steeyer stone," was deemed the best in the State for all purposes. A superior quality of lime is made from the lime stone, found in abundance in all parts of the county.

FIRE CLAY.

This valuable material is found in connection with the coal seams in great quantities. In the vicinity of Brush creek, in section 36 of Walnut, and section 1 of Lockridge, there is a large bed of fire clay, about twelve feet deep, resting on a thin strata of iron ore underlain with sand stone.

BRICK CLAY

is to be found in large quantities in all parts of the county, usually within the timbered lands. A superior grade of brick is made from this clay.

SAND.

The beds of the streams furnish a good quality of sand for building purposes.

MANUFACTORIES.

The manufacturing interests of the county are not as fully developed as they should be with the water-power, and material, and fuel in such abundance. The fertility of the soil and the ease with which crops are made, has attracted the agriculturist more readily than other interests. The county is looking up in the manufacturing interest of late, and the facilities offered to mechanical work are attracting attention. There is one woolen mill, two agricultural implement manufactorys, one furniture factory, broom factories, cheese factories, lumber and flouring mills. The value of manufactured products in 1874 were \$172,750.

AGRICULTURE.

The inhabitants of Jefferson county are more particularly an agricultural people. Surface, soil, climate, and in fact all influences attract the immigrant to the farm or herd. The crops are abundant, and the prices obtained for all products usually good, with convenient facilities for shipping.

Simultaneous with the organization of the county did the farming interest commence its successful career, and the rural districts have steadily maintained their superiority by keeping in advance of the county towns in improvement and development. Early in the county's history did the farmers meet together and seek more knowledge of the farm, orchard, dairy and herd.

Jefferson county brought into life the State Agricultural Society, organizing at the court house at Fairfield, on the 28th day of December, 1853, what was to become the successful State society of which we are all proud. All the movers in this organization were citizens of the county, to wit: C. W. Slagle, B. B. Tuttle, Caleb Baldwin, Jacob Ramey, W. S. Lynch, James Beatty, John Andrews, P. L. Huyett, and J. M. Shaffer. P. L. Huyett was chosen President, and J. M. Shaffer, Secretary. Charles Negus was the first person who paid his initiation fee and signed the by-laws.

The first State Fair was held in Fairfield, east of the grounds now occupied by the B. & M. depot in Oct. 1854. The Fair of 1855 was held on the grounds southeast of Fairfield. At the first Fair the exhibitors of Jefferson county were awarded 92 out of 210 premiums.

The County Agricultural Society was organized 24th of Jan. 1852, with the following officers: Benj. Robinson, Pres., James Beatty, Vice Pres., Caleb Baldwin, Sec'y, Chas. Negus, Treas.—The society held annual meetings until within the past two years.

In 1840 but a few acres of land were improved; in 1847 the value of lands entered was \$402,498.00; town lots, \$30,486; in 1875 the improved land was assessed at \$2,762,932; town lots \$198,011. Value of farm products, \$1,530,110; value products of the herd in 1847, \$127,014; 1875, \$912,657; products of the garden in 1875, \$21,314; orchard, \$46,912; small fruit, \$17,118; dairy, \$108,218; forest, \$45,297. A total in 1875 of \$2,660,686 from agricultural interests. To this add manufactured products, \$172,750; real property, \$2,793,118; making a grand total of \$5,626,254. In 1875 there were 167,389 acres improved land and 66,979 acres unimproved land; 1,130,581 rods of fence; 16,237 acres spring wheat, 6,482 acres winter winter wheat harvested; 55,061 acres corn gathered; 21,060 acres rye; 14,005 acres

oats; 80 acres barley and 343 acres buckwheat harvested; 21,808 acres blue grass; 33,774 acres timothy, and 282 acres Hungarian raised, and 702 acres in potatoes and other vegetables, vines, etc., etc. There are 55,475 acres natural timber, 99 acres planted timber, and 118,662 rods hedge fence in the county.

STOCK.

The growers of stock have given much attention, within the past few years, to the improvement of breeds. Importation and home crosses have placed the herd in Jefferson county in a good paying condition.

Hogs.—The Poland-China, Berkshire, Chester-White, Essex, Sussex, and Magee have been introduced, and proved a source of profit to the grower. No. of stock hogs on hand in 1875, 59,083.

Horses.—The grades and classes are becoming more diffused, and the draft, roadster, and horse of all work, more distinct and better adapted to the work of each class. For draft, the Percheron, Norman, English draft, and Clydesdale. For roadsters, Hambletonian, Gold Dust, and Bashaw. Number of horses in the county in 1875, 9,448.

Cattle.—The improvement in cattle is marked in all grades and classes. Durhams, Devoni shires, Jerseys and Alderneys having been crossed with the natives, producing good marketable cattle for beef, improved cows for the dairy, and breeders. In 1875, there was on hand 7,428 milch cows: 20 work oxen and 18,326 other cattle. Total, 25,774.

Sheep are numerous throughout the county. The improvement in breeds is not so marked as in other stock, yet a good animal for wool and mutton is bred. Number on hand in 1875, 21,816.

The total value of the products of the herd in 1875, \$912,657.

POPULATION.

The settlers of the county are of many nationalities and creeds. A thrifty, industrious class of people—successful farmers, merchants, mechanics and professional men. Under the control of such a citizenship there can be no wonder at the growth and development of the county within forty years, a growth in prosperity and wealth that will compare favorably with any county in the State. In 1837 the population did not exceed one hundred and thirty-seven. The inviting climate and rich lands brought an influx of settlers until in 1840 the population had increased to 2,780, and to 8,463 in 1847, and to 17,127 in 1875.

Walnut township was settled principally by Germans, who came from the south of Germany, natives of the countries bordering on

the Rhine. John Spielman, Esq., now of Fairfield, was one of the earliest settlers. An industrious, frugal class, the development of the township rapidly progressed. Their religious belief, Lutheran and Catholic.

Lockridge township is largely settled by Swedes, who are improving the land and accumulating much wealth in property and money.

Cedar township was early settled by a colony of French, who form a large part of the citizens of that township. Under their settlement the lands have been brought into a high state of cultivation.

A large number of English have settled in different parts of the county, a number of whom are farmers, but the largest proportion being miners.

Penn township, as also Blackhawk township, is largely settled by Quakers, who flocked in to secure the beautiful prairie lands of those townships as early as 1840. The good fences, spacious barns, neat dwellings, fine stock and clean fields, speak volumes for their industry, prosperity and wealth.

POST OFFICES.

The first post office was in Thomas Dickey's hat, and Dickey was the first postmaster. It is not known whether Dickey was regularly appointed by the Department, or not, or whether he was the postmaster by the suffrane of the settlers; however, it is certain it was from him the first citizens of Fairfield obtained their letters, at the moderate price of twenty-five cents each. There are now in the county 18 offices, to-wit: Fairfield, in Fairfield township; Salina, Four Corners and Glendale, in Lockridge township; Wooster, in Cedar township; Glasgow and Vega, in Round Prairie township; Libertyville, in Liberty township; Perlee and Pleasant Plain, in Penn township; Germanville and Merrimac, in Walnut township; Baker, in Black Hawk township; Batavia and Brookville, in Locust Grove township; Abingdon, in Polk township, and County Line in Des Moines township. Fairfield and Batavia are money order offices.

MAIL ROUTES.

From Fairfield to Brookville, Abingdon and west line of the county, service semi-weekly. From Fairfield south to county line of Van Buren county, daily, except Sunday. Fairfield north, to Baker and north line of the county, daily, except Sunday. Fairfield southeast, to Glasgow and Vega, tri-weekly. Glendale to Salina, tri-weekly. Lockridge to Four Corners and Germanville,

tri-weekly. Daily service on B. & M. R. R. to Glendale, Fairfield, Whitfield and Batavia. Daily service on C. & S. W. R. R. to Pleasant Plain, Perlee, Fairfield, Libertyville and County Line. Batavia to Brookville and Abingdon, service tri-weekly. In 1847 eight mails per week were received at the Fairfield post office; in 1875 it averaged eight mails per day.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1859 the log jail was torn down and the present brick building erected. The little frame court-house was sold and the present brick court-house erected. A controversy arose as to the location of the building—the commissioners determined to place the building in the Public Square; the citizens opposed the Board, and after quite an exciting suit and considerable delay, the citizens triumphed.—The house was then erected on its present site—lots 1 and 2, block 3, old plat.

The present efficient Board of Supervisors—Allender, Mitchell and Pollock—are doing much to advance the interests of the county. Mr. J. H. Allender has been a member of the Board since the inauguration of the present system, and is now the chairman. The Board has recently let the contract for a number of substantial iron and wooden bridges in all parts of the county, and before the dawn of 1877 these improvements will be placed at the service of the citizens.

HIGHWAYS.

The average width of the principal highways is 66 feet, and are generally laid out upon the section or half section line, cutting the lands of the county in a desirable shape for agricultural or stock purposes. Neighborhood or cross roads are open at right angles to the principal roads, giving easy and direct access to the railroad stations and markets in the county. Under the superintendance of the district road supervisors the highways are, as a general rule in good condition, permitting at most seasons of the year, heavy hauling.

FENCING.

Board fences are rapidly taking the place of the old-fashioned worm rail fence. It matters not of what material the fence is constructed, the Jefferson county farmer realizes the benefit of high protection for his crops. Osage orange hedges are much used, and are carefully cultivated; some of the most perfect and finely kept hedges in the State can be found within the limits of the county.

TIMBER.

The importance of preserving natural timber has not been so

much felt in Jefferson county as in many other sections of the State, on account of the great abundance: but within a few years past much care has been taken to protect the forests of the county. The great supply of coal for fuel materially aids the people in their desirable effort.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Iowa Sentinel* was established June 12, 1847, by A. R. Sparks, being the first paper published in the county. Brown & Pope succeeded to the ownership in 1850 and conducted it until 1851, when it was discontinued. D. Sheward revived it in 1853, but discontinued it in 1856.

Fairfield Ledger first issued in 1850, by Orlando McCraney, May 26, 1853, purchased by W. W. Junkin; is still published by him every Thursday.

Jeffersonian appeared in 1858, T. B. Taylor, editor. Passed through several ownerships; discontinued 1860.

August, 1861, D. Sheward published the *Constitution and Union*. Sheward was arrested for disloyalty, and in 1864 a part of his type and press were destroyed.

The *Home Visitor* appeared 1864, by A. Axline. W. W. Junkin purchased it and merged it in the *Ledger*.

The *Iowa Democrat*, M. M. Bleakmore, was issued July 1, 1866. L. T. Flint purchased the office and changed its name to *Industrial Era*, in 1873. In 1875 he removed the *Era* to Albia.

The *Iowa Democrat* was revived by M. M. Bleakmore, December, 1874.

SOCIETIES.

Zetagathian, organized Feb. 1, 1876. Object, development of oratorical powers and debate. 25 active members, 15 honorary members. S. C. Farmer, Jr., Pres't; J. S. McKemey, Sec'y.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Fairfield Lodge instituted Aug. 14, 1875; 30 members. Wm. Black, C. C.; J. J. Cummings, K. R. and S. Chosen Friend Lodge No. 35, Perlee; instituted Dec. 31, 1875; 37 members. A. Maxwell, C. C.; W. A. Frush, K. R. and S.

ODD FELLOWS.

Jefferson Lodge, No. 1, Fairfield. Instituted by P. G. M., W. H. Munro, March 10, 1846. W. I. Cooper, W. L. Orr, T. D. Evans, C. Keifer and N. W. Wiles. First N. G., W. I. Cooper; present N. G., R. A. Dangherty. Present membership, 86.

Walnut Lodge, No. 317, Perlee. Instituted May 27, 1875, by

B. F. Snyder, 7 members; present membership, 41. First N. G., Robert Drummond.

Emmet Lodge, No. 295, Libertyville. Instituted Oct. 15, 1874, by W. K. Alexander, assisted by I. D. Jones—7 members; present membership, 28; Jacob Wagner first N. G.

Abingdon Lodge, instituted Nov. 30, 1875—9 members; present membership 24; N. D. Williams first N. G.

Glasgow, No. 15; instituted Oct. 26, 1853, reorganized Dec. 17, 1873—10 members; S. C. Ridgway N. G.

Batavia. No report has been received, after two applications.

MASONIC.

Clinton Lodge, No. 15, Fairfield, organized Sept. 7, 1847—9 members; present membership 120. J. L. Myers, 1st Master.

Glasgow Lodge, No. 68, organized September, 1854.

Abingdon Lodge, No. 104, organized March 24, 1857.

Killomy Lodge, 198, Batavia; organized Aug. 24, 1856.

McCord Chapter, No. 5, Fairfield; organized Oct. 18, 1852—10 members. W. W. Whitaker, H. P., T. F. Higley, Sec'y; present membership 68.

Ancient Order United Workmen. Fairfield Lodge, No. 52; organized March 8, 1876—22 members. M. W., H. S. Willis.

EDUCATION.

The citizens of Jefferson county have been, from the early settlement of the county, earnest in their efforts to place a liberal education within the reach of every class of people. Throughout the county good, substantial and comfortable school houses have been provided, efficient teachers employed, and much care devoted to securing reliable and improved text books. There are in the county 36 school districts in which there are 87 school houses, valued at \$96,210. Schools are taught on an average of six months each year in the several districts. The lowest salary paid teachers is \$20 per month, and the highest \$150 per month.

The first meeting to secure the location of the branch of the Iowa University at Fairfield, was held in Fairfield, March 13, 1849. S. J. Bayard, C. W. Slagle, Dr. Stark and Wm. Bonnifield taking an active part in securing the location.

Jan. 15, 1849, the Legislature created a branch of the State University at Fairfield. The citizens of Fairfield purchased a site for the University, near Fairfield, and also erected a building. In 1851 a hurricane partially demolished the building. It was again built, but the Legislature abolished the branches and decided to have but one institution, and that located at Iowa City. The

grounds and building were then purchased by a company, and Prof. J. Anderson placed in charge. June 5th, 1863, the institution was incorporated as the Fairfield College with the following officers: C. W. Slagle, Pres't, George Schramm, Vice-Pres't., A. R. Fulton, Sec'y, and Rev. A. Axline, Principal.

In 1849 a Female Seminary was established by Rev. L. G. Bell. After a few years it was discontinued, when Miss Helen E. Pelletrreau opened a similar institution, which was discontinued in 1865.

There are at this time, in addition to the public schools, a number of private schools in successful operation in the county.

Parsons College, an institution under the control of the Presbyterians of Iowa, was endowed by Lewis B. Parsons, Sr., of St. Louis, Mo., with a bequest of \$10,000 in lands and money. The citizens of Fairfield made a further endowment of \$27,000. Large, fine grounds adjoining the city of Fairfield, a commodious house for the accommodation of the officers, was secured: a chapel and school room was erected in 1875. The attendance and financial condition at the end of the first scholastic year presents a favorable exhibit for the institution. The officers are, Professor A. G. Wilson, Rector, Rev. Carson Reed, Secretary.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

There are four Congregational churches in the county. The Fairfield church was organized on 21st Dec. 1839, with 12 members. The church was completed, Nov. 28th, 1842. Present membership, 150; average attendance in Sabbath school, 100; Pastor, Rev. C. Compton Burnett.

Glasgow church organized May 21st, 1853; present membership, 19; attendance in Sabbath school, 35; Rev. J. Barnett, Pastor; membership at organization, 6; church erected, 1876; Rev. Simon Waters, first Preacher.

Black Hawk, organized July 16th, 1862; present membership, 54; attendance at Sabbath school, 20.

Wooster organized Feb. 26, 1866; present membership, 19; attendance at Sabbath school, 35; Rev. J. Barnett, Pastor. Rev. A. S. Wells and Rev. Reed Wilkinson are connected with the association and reside in the county.

The Presbyterians have six churches in the county.

The Fairfield church was organized Oct. 2d, 1844, by Rev. L. G. Bell, with 9 members; church edifice built in 1842, not completed until 1843; present membership, 195; attendance at Sabbath school, 100; Rev. Carson Reed, Pastor. This church has been successful in all these years, yet was never dedicated.

Batavia; membership, 50; Sabbath school, 70.

Libertyville, organized in 1848; membership, 48, S. school, 66. Pleasant Plain, organized, May 1872.

Perlee, organized, Oct. 1871; membership, 12.

Lockridge, membership, 4.

Salina, membership, 42; Sunday school, 50. First organized in Richwoods in 1814.

Roman Catholic church of Fairfield organized June, 1860; church edifice built, 1860; Rev. James Slattery, Pastor; membership, 86.

Catholic church, Germanville, organized in 1850; membership not accurately known.

The Lutheran church of Fairfield was organized in 1856 with 6 members; church edifice built 1858; Rev. A. Axline was the first Pastor; present Pastor, Rev. W. M. Sparr; membership, 109; average attendance at Sabbath school, 92.

The New Sweden, (Lutheran,) Lockridge township, was organized in 1851; Rev. M. F. Hopkinson, first Pastor; Rev. J. E. Rehnstrom, present Pastor; membership, 400; attendance at Sabbath school, 115; church edifice built, 1860.

German Lutheran, of Germanville, was organized in 1843, and church edifice built; present membership, 200; attendance at Sabbath school, 150.

The Methodist church of Fairfield organized the church in Dickey's log tavern, March 22, 1810 with 7 members. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Culbertson is the only surviving member present at the organization. She still resides in Fairfield; present membership, 360; present Pastor, Rev. H. E. Wing; average attendance at Sunday school, 125. The church was called M. E. Church of Fairfield. Harmony church was a division of the original church divided in 1869, but in 1876 the two were united under the name of the First M. E. Church, of Fairfield.

Mt. Zion church, Des Moines township organized in 1865, 13 members; first Minister, R. Williams; church built, 1867; present membership 28.

Glasgow church organized in the house of James Kirkpatrick in 1839. Rev. Joseph Kirkpatrick was the first Minister; members at organization, eight; present membership, fifty; church edifice erected in 1852.

Brookville M. E. church organized 1856; present membership 50.

Much effort has been made, not only by the historian, but by the ever energetic Rev. H. E. Wing of Fairfield, to secure the history of the other M. E. churches in the county, but such efforts have only met with disappointment.

The Baptist church of Abingdon was organized in 1868; church

edifice erected 1869; first Preacher, Elder R. M. Tracy; membership at organization, 12; present membership, 80.

Brookville Baptist church organized in 1868; present membership, 60.

The Baptist church at Fairfield was organized in 1844.—Wm. Elliott was the first Pastor. The church waned in about two years, but was re-organized in 1856 under Rev. John Williams with 16 members.

There is also a Baptist church at Batavia; no record received.

The Baptist church of Glasgow in Round Prairie township, was organized in 1852 with 20 members; Rev. Wm. Elliott was the first Elder; church edifice erected in 1854; Rev. Samuel Hutton preached the first Baptist sermon in the township and county in 1836.

The Episcopal church, St. Peters of Fairfield, was organized by Rev. Adderly, August 6th, 1855. Wm. Dunwoody, H. B. Mitchell and Charles Negus signing the articles of association; Rev. Louderback preached the first sermon in 1850; present membership, 20; church erected 1856.

The Christian Church of Abingdon was organized in 1843 with 15 members; present membership, 210; first Preacher Robert Long; church edifice built in 1851; frame church built in 1856.

The Christian Church of Fairfield—no particulars secured.

TOWNSHIPS.

Walnut—73-8.—Was surveyed in 1839 and organized the same year. The first settler was a man by the name of Turner, whose sobriquet of "Old Bossie-toe" is still fresh in the memory of old settlers. He built his house in 1837 on the banks of the Checauqua (Skunk) river. His occupation was fishing and hunting. Squire Kimberly filled the double position of school teacher and Justice of the Peace, teaching school in the first school house in 1841. In 1843 the Lutherans built the first church where Germanville now stands. Rev. Jacob Spainhower, a Baptist preached the first sermon in 1839. Rev. Daniel Heider was the first permanent preacher, 1844. Dr. Thomas Maley was the first physician, 1840. Christian Shaffer was the first death, 1840. The first child born was Henry Knerr, 1839. The first marriage Jacob James and Miss Blakely, 1840. Silas Deeds built the first mill, on the present site of Merrimac, 1841. The first post office in Germanville, 1844. John Spielman was first school director, 1840. Post offices, Germanville and Merrimac.

In 1875 the population was 1,096; number of families, 184; dwellings, 201; voters, 228; militia, 145; 2 mills; 3 churches; 6 school-houses; 2

ministers; 1 physician; — church members; 247 school children; 10,337 acres improved land; 9,420 acres unimproved land; 1,770 head of cattle; 70 head of sheep; 3,913 head of hogs; 632 horses; 17 mules; 4,243 acres natural timber; 5,643 apple trees; 97 peach trees; 57 pear trees; 35 plum trees; 642 cherry trees; 2,413 acres of wheat; 5,061 acres of corn; 2,4160 acres of rye; 741 acres oats; 11 acres barley; 32 acres buckwheat; 4,192 acres of grass; 32 acres sorghum; 68 acres potatoes; 463 rods hedge; 99,513 rods of fence; 89 stands of bees. Value of school property, \$4,500.

Penn—73-9—Was surveyed in 1840 and organized the same year. Samuel T. Harris was the first settler, building his house on $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29. He came into Penn township from Lockridge township in 1838, having settled in 31 of Lockridge in the summer of 1836. The first school house was built in 1840 and Dr. Paine taught the first school. The Quakers erected the first church in 1841. Ransom Coop preached the first sermon in 1840 in Harris' house. Dr. J. C. Ware, of Fairfield was the first physician, 1842. James Reddick was the first death in 1842. The first store was opened in Pleasant Plain in 1844.

In 1875 the population was 1,678; 326 families; 276 dwellings; 255 militia; 322 voters; 11 school houses; 4 churches; 6 stores; 3 ministers; 4 physicians; 1 lawyer; — church members; 683 school children; 5 coal banks; 15,397 acres improved land; 4,008 acres unimproved land; 105,022 rods fence; 1,746 acres wheat; 3,933 acres corn; 47 acres rye; 935 acres oats; 5 acres barley; 32 acres buckwheat; 70 acres sorghum; 3,415 acres grass; 41 acres potatoes; 5,173 acres natural timber; 41 acres planted timber; 18 rods hedge; 11,128 bearing apple trees; 152 peach; 85 pear; 75 plum; 2,458 cherry; 905 horses; 1,964 cattle; 3,243 hogs; 1,987 sheep; 40 mules; 68 stand of bees; value of school property, \$7,950; towns, Pleasant Plain and Perlee.

Black Hawk—73-10—Surveyed 1840. Organized in 1841. First house was built by the first settler, a Mr. Nelson, in 1810 on Dr. Bartow's present farm. — Bennett taught the first school in 1842. The first church was built in 1843. Rev. Hardin preached the first sermon in 1840. The first school house was erected in 1845, and was a log structure. The first birth was a child to Nelson. G. P. Bartow was the first physician in 1844.— Gideon Rhodes, first death, in 1843. Post office, Baker.

In 1875 the population was 977; dwellings, 163; physicians, 1; school-houses, 9; school children, 356; acres improved land, 18,118; unimproved, 1,884; rods fence, 68,565; acres wheat, 1,985; corn, 5,522; rye, 220; oats, 1,881; buckwheat, 43; sorghum, 32; grass, 4,972; potatoes, 62; natural timber, 2,820; planted timber, 37; rods hedge, 13,881; apple trees, 2,875; peach, 10; pear, 9; plum, 11; cherry, 1,250; horses, 821; cattle, 2,413; hogs, 10,480; sheep, 610; mules, 33.

Polk—73-11—Was surveyed and organized in 1843. The town of Abingdon is situated in the south part of the township. Matthew Spurlock was the first settler in the spring of 1843 and

immediately erected the first house. First marriage Daniel French and Betsey Long. Henry Ream was the first doctor, 1845. C. H. McCulloch first postmaster, appointed in 1850. The first school house was erected in 1850. Peter A. McReynolds taught the first school in 1845. The first store was kept by J. C. Harris in 1850. The first child was born in 1844, a son to Spurlock. The first death was a pioneer moving further west in 1843. First preacher, Robert Long, in 1873. First church built in 1851.

In 1875 the population was 1,096; families, 239; voters, 256; militia, 209; school children, 400; school houses, 8; churches, 4; stores 7; acres improved land, 16,091; unimproved, 3,003; rods fence, 75,333; acres wheat, 1,978; corn, 5,762; rye, 142; oats, 1,401; buckwheat, 41; sorghum, 15; grass, 2,982; potatoes, 134; natural timber, 1,742; planted timber, 11; apple trees, 4,860; cherry, 535; horses, 739; cattle, 1,812; hogs, 7,125; mules, 43. Value of school property, \$4,000.

Locust Grove—72-11.—Was surveyed and organized in 1840. William Vincent was the first settler, who built the first house in 1838. The first school was taught in 1840 by Samuel Bonman. The first school house was built in 1840. The Methodists built the first church in 1856. Moses Shian was the first preacher.—Dr. J. D. Stark was the first physician, 1839. George Kountz was the first death in 1839. Jasper Kountz and Susan Burns were the first couple married, and Martha Kountz the first child born, 1839. Samuel Kirchville opened the first store in 1840. The first mill was a horse power erected in 1840.

In 1875 the population was 1,471; 279 families; 252 dwellings; 329 voters; 216 militia; 2 mills; 9 stores; 5 school houses; 4 churches; 3 ministers; 2 lawyers; 5 doctors; 426 church members; 232 school children; 11,996 acres improved land; 7,184 acres unimproved land; 113,475 rods fence; 1,264 acres wheat; 4,401 acres corn; 93 acres rye; 944 acres oats; 15 acres buckwheat; 22 acres sorghum; 4,791 acres grass; 41 acres potatoes; 5,932 acres natural timber; 7,685 rods hedge; 6,330 apple trees; 98 pear; 205 peach; 87 plum; 1,203 cherry; 742 horses; 69 mules; 2,130 cattle; 3,312 hogs; 1,950 sheep; 136 stands of bees; value of school property, \$3,000. Towns, Brookville and Batavia.

Fairfield (exclusive of City.)—72-10—The most central township in the county. Surveyed and organized in 1839. Henry B. Notson was the first settler and built the first house on the $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25. First school house was a log structure in the city of Fairfield, on lot 8 block 14, where Jordan Bros. & Co's store now stands, 1839. First church was built by the Congregational Society, on lot 7 block 14, city of Fairfield, 1842. The first store was opened by William Hueston on lot 8 block 8, city of Fairfield, 1839. The first mill was built by John Troxell on the present site of Reed's mill in 1841. Rev. Reuben Gaylord, Congregationalist,

preached the first sermon, December 1839. First school teacher, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, 1839. First doctor, John T. Moberly, 1839. First death, Mrs. Bowman, 1839. First birth, son to a Mr. Shepherd. First marriage, Farnham Whitcomb to Nancy Fox, 1840.

In 1875 the population was 1,544; 304 families; 247 militia; 361 voters; 354 dwellings; 10 school-houses; 1 church; 50 church members; 376 school children; 18,034 acres improved land; 3,956 acres unimproved land; 105,034 rods of fence; 1,077 acres wheat; 4,591 acres corn; 208 acres rye; 1,330 acres oats; 22 acres barley; 28 acres buckwheat; 9 acres sorghum; 8,553 acres grass; 106 acres potatoes; 4,398 acres natural timber; 2 acres planted timber; 3,500 rods hedge. Bearing fruit trees: 9,536 apple; 122 pear; 250 peach; 35 plum; 1,785 cherry. Stock: 757 horses; 2,166 cattle; 2,898 hogs; 1,605 sheep; 33 miles and asses. 86 stands of bees. 15 miles of Railroad. Value of school property, \$6,425. Railway station, Fairfield.

Buchanan—72-9—Was formerly equally divided, for civil purposes, between Lockridge and Fairfield townships. Buchanan was organized in 1856. David Coop was the first settler, building the first house on the nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of the w $\frac{1}{4}$ of the nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23 in 1836. The first school house was built in 1842. Andrew Simmons taught the first school in 1838. Rev. Asa Shinn preached the first sermon in 1839. The first church was a log structure built in Richwoods in 1842, was replaced in 1860 by a frame built by the Methodists. The first child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Higgenton, 1837. The first death was David Coop, 1857. The first marriage Harmon J. Aikes and Martha Frost, 1839. William Stevenson first physician, 1837. First store at Lockridge.

In 1875 the population was 1,157; 235 families; 242 dwellings; 255 voters; 177 militia; 3 churches; 6 school-houses; 4 stores; 450 school children; — church members; 16,872 acres improved land; 5,504 acres unimproved land; 110,465 rods of fence; 1,742 acres wheat; 2,933 acres corn; 147 acres rye; 784 acres oats; 15 acres barley; 20 acres buckwheat; 25 acres sorghum; 6,733 acres grass; 79 acres potatoes; 3,244 acres natural timber; 15 acres planted timber; 14,442 rods hedge; bearing fruit trees, 10,956 apple; 213 pear; 299 peach; 76 plum; 1,367 cherry. Stock: 896 horses; 2,365 cattle; 3,230 hogs; 2,313 sheep; 53 miles; 83 stands of bees. Value of school property, \$6,000. Towns, Lockridge and Salina. Railway stations, Lockridge and Glendale; miles of Railroad, 10.

Lockridge—72-8—Surveyed and organized as Congressional township in 1837. Samuel T. Harris was the first settler, erecting the first house on section 30 in 1836. In 1837 Wm. G. Coop laid out the town of Lockridge in section 31, and here the first church, school house, and store were erected. Wm. G. Coop keeping the store in 1837. Wm. Stevenson was the first doctor, 1837, and Henry Rowe built the first mill in 1838. Samuel Hutton was the first preacher and preached at Harris' house. The first

birth was a child to one of the Coops, 1837. The other record is identical with Buchanan as to civil division. Post offices, Salina, Glendale and Coalport.

In 1875 the population was 1,675; families, 322; voters, 277; militia, 192; school-houses, 5; dwellings, 290; school children, 234; acres improved land, 12,473; unimproved, 7,197; rods fence, 112,435; acres wheat, 2,425; corn, 4,773; rye, 369; oats, 929; barley, 8; buckwheat, 15; sorghum, 36; grass, 3,400; potatoes, 45; natural timber, 3,717; rods hedge, 6,353; apple trees, 9,275; pear, 92; peach, 617; plum, 162; cherry, 1,120; horses, 779; mules, 62; rattle, 2,372; hogs, 3,107; sheep, 1,791.

Round Prairie—71-8.—Was the first settled. The land was surveyed in 1837, and the township organized in 1839. It is the southeastern township in the county. James Landman was the first permanent settler and erected the first dwelling early in the spring of 1836, on the e $\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7. The Methodists built the first church in 1847; Rev. Samuel Hutton was the first preacher, preaching the first sermon in Landman's house in 1836. Hutton was a Baptist, as was the Landman family. The first school taught was by Thomas Johnson in the first school house built on the se $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7, and was a log structure built in 1838. Wm. Stevenson was the first doctor visiting the settlement in the winter 1836-7; he resided in Mt. Pleasant. Isaac Blakely and Nellie Landman were the first couple married in the spring of 1837. Cyrus Walker the first child born in 1836. The first death was a child of Alfred Wright early in the summer of 1837. Miller and Glasgow laid out Glasgow in 1838 and established the first store. Daniel Sears was the first Justice of the Peace. The first case was Joseph M. Parker's complaint against Kirk for permitting a nuisance.

The population in 1875 was 1,047; number of families, 214; voters, 158; dwellings, 196; stores, 2; churches—1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist; 2 ministers; 3 doctors; 6 school-houses; 1 coal bank; 9,716 acres improved land; 7,784 acres unimproved land; 80,363 rods of fence; 1,596 acres wheat; 4,058 acres corn; 313 acres rye; 844 acres oats; 10 acres barley; 28 acres buckwheat; 30 acres sorghum; 3,200 acres grass; 4 acres potatoes; 6,983 acres natural timber; 4 acres planted timber; 12,572 rods of hedge; 7,726 apple trees; 91 pear trees; 641 peach trees; 32 plum trees; 999 cherry trees; 709 horses; 71 mules and asses; 3,283 head of cattle; 3,538 head of hogs; 1,853 head of sheep. Towns, Glasgow and Vega. Value of school property, \$4,450; school children, 259.

Cedar—72-9—Surveyed 1837. Organized 1839. W. G. Coop built the first house on the ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1 in 1836. John Hunt built the second house in the spring of 1837. First school house a log structure, 1840. First teacher, Thomas Johnson. Samuel Hutton preached the first sermon in Coop's house, 1836. William

Stevenson was the first doctor, 1837. First death, Henry Milton's child, 1837. First child born was William Coop, winter 1836-7. First store was opened by Franklin Gilmore, near where Wooster now stands, in 1839.

In 1875 the population was 756; 150 families; 156 voters; 107 enrolled militia; 142 dwellings; 1 mill; 1 church; 5 school-houses; 1 minister; 1 doctor; 168 school children; — church members; 12,103 acres improved land; 10,398 acres unimproved land; 73,629 rods of fence; 5,306 acres wheat; 2,933 acres corn; 147 acres rye; 784 acres oats; 15 acres barley; 20 acres buckwheat; 9 acres sorghum; 3,951 acres grass; 62 acres potatoes; 7,672 acres natural timber; 5,660 rods hedge. Bearing fruit trees, 7,144 apple; 53 pear; 197 peach; 80 plum; 907 cherry. Stock: 637 horses; 1,801 cattle; 1,871 hogs; 1,019 sheep; 29 mules. 41 stand of bees. Value of school property, \$2,100. P. O., Wooster.

Liberty—71-10—Surveyed and organized in 1810. J. J. Smith was the first settler and physician, erecting the first house on section 36 in 1837. The first school house and church were built in section 36 in 1838. John Cameron was the first preacher and John Beck the first school teacher in 1838. The first birth was a son to Elias Smith, 1837. The first death a child of John Precise 1838. The first marriage was Charles Perine and Miss Jane Cameron. The first church was built by the Methodists. Town and post office, Libertyville.

Population in 1875, 1,071; dwellings, 193; voters, 244; militia, 185; families, 201; mills, 3; churches, 3; school-houses, 7; stores, 3; school children, 444; acres improved land, 11,659; unimproved, 3,601; rods of fence, 11,960; acres wheat, 1,814; corn, 4,046; sorghum, 22; grass 2,982; potatoes, 70; natural timber, 3,423; planted timber, 7; apple trees, 6,774; peach, 253; pear, 232; plum, 139; cherry, 2,231; horses 735; cattle, 1,812; hogs, 3,788; sheep, 3,159; mules, 43. Value of school property, \$7,120.

Des Moines—71-11—Is the southwest township in the county. Several surveys of this township have been made, the last one being in 1847, when the organization of the township was permanently established. A railway station has recently been established at the west county line. Adam Winsell was the first settler, building the first house on the sw¹ of section 34, 1838. In 1841 the first school house was built on the sw¹ of section 34. The first school teacher was Silas Wells, 1841. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Joel Harrington in Winsell's house in 1840. The first church was built by the Methodists in 1869. Edward Boyer was the first doctor, 1840. John Winsell and Charlotte Nagle were the first couple married, 1841. Lewis, son of Lewis and Vienna Winsell was the first child born, 1839. Cutting &

Gordon established the first store, 1842. The first mill, a tread mill, was built by Ellmaker in 1842. Post office, County Line.

In 1875 the population was 1,202; 218 families; 281 voters; 197 militia; 2 churches; 8 school-houses; 1 minister; 2 doctors; — church members; 343 school children; 14,637 acres improved land; 3,040 acres unimproved land; 106,958 rods of fence; 2,037 acres wheat; 3,725 acres corn; 196 acres rye; 1,577 acres oats; 41 acres buckwheat; 37 acres sorghum; 5,533 acres grass; 79 acres potatoes; 6,221 acres natural timber. Bearing fruit trees: 7,144 apple; 67 pear; 192 peach; 77 plum; 945 cherry. Stock: 873 horses; 73 miles; 2,662 cattle; 9,773 hogs; 4,809 sheep; 92 stands of bees. Value of school property, \$4,925.

TOWNS—CITY OF FAIRFIELD.

The city of Fairfield was located on the sw 1/4 of Section 25, Township 72, Range 10 West, by the Board of Commissioners, composed of Samuel Hutton, of Henry, Joshua Owens, of Lee, and Roger N. Cressop, of Van Buren county. The town quarter was decided upon in March, 1839, the land surveyed, and twenty-five blocks laid out in regular squares of eight lots each. James M. Snyder, of Henry county, was employed as surveyor, assisted by Joseph M. Parker, George W. Troy, James Coleman, David Bowman, John Payton and Sylvanus Herrington. Twelve streets were laid out, six from north to south and six east and west. Block No. 13 was reserved for public purposes. The streets bordering on the Square are 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, the others 66 feet wide.

The location selected is a desirable one, near the geographical centre of the county, is an elevated prairie, skirted on the north, east and west with timber; Crow creek rises north of Fairfield, circles to the east and south, within a short distance of the city. The natural surface is rolling, giving a good opportunity for a perfect system of drainage from the central part of the city in every direction. It is geographically situated in latitude 41 deg., 1 min., and longitude 91 deg., 57 min., or 14 deg., 56 min. west of Washington. 940 feet above the level of the sea. The original streets were named by the Commissioners as follows: Sears, Walnut, Madison, Monroe, Church and Chastian, running east and west; Smith, Williams, Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Houston, running north and south.

William Hueston built the first house, a log structure, on lot 8, block 8, old plat of the town. The house was 10x12 feet square, built in April, 1839. It was in this building Hueston opened the first store in Fairfield, soon after its completion. Thomas Dickey built the second house, of logs, 10x12 feet square, on lot 1, block 7, where he opened the first hotel.

The Commissioners borrowed of Ebenezer S. Gage, at 20 per

cent interest, the money necessary to pay the entry fee at the Land Office, which was done at Burlington, May 13th, 1842. The town quarter was held by pre-emption prior to this. It was necessary to borrow money to pay Gage; each time the lots in the western part of the city were mortgaged for security. The Commissioners ordered a sale of lots on the 15th day of May, 1839, when Alexander Kirk, by public outcry, made the sale, and the deeds for these lots were signed by the Commissioners as "Board of County Commissioners," the seal upon these documents being the liberty side of the silver dime.

The first court house was a frame building erected on lot 8, block 14, and was the first frame building in Fairfield, completed in 1839; the house is still standing on lot 6, block 14. The first school teacher, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, taught the first school in the log school house that stood on the present site of Jordan, Bros. & Co's store, $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 8, block 14, 1840. Two of Miss Sawyer's first scholars are now living in Fairfield, Cranmore W. Gage and W. B. Culbertson, Esq. The old log jail stood on lot 4 of block 23, now occupied by D. B. Wilson's residence. In 1842 the Congregationalists built the first church on lot 7, block 14; building now standing on lot 5, block 14. A year later the Presbyterians built a church. Dr. Wm. Waugh built the first frame dwelling in the spring of 1840. Col. Samuel Shufleton soon after built the second. John T. Moberly was the first physician, 1839. Samuel Shufleton first lawyer, 1839. Rev. Reuben Gaylord, Congregationalist, preached the first sermon in 1839. A son was born to a Mr. Shepherd in fall of 1839; the first on the town quarter.—Farnham Whitecomb and Nancy Fox were the first couple married 1840. Eliphalet B. Fiteh first death in the town, 1839; shortly after, Wm. Winn died.

In 1847 the city was incorporated and the following persons have filled the office of Mayor: Barnet Ristine, Samuel J. Finney, A. H. Brown, W. K. Alexander, T. D. Evans, Wm. E. Groff, Geo. Acheson, D. P. Stubbs, R. F. Ratcliff, Wm. Long, Charles David, David R. McCrackin, J. J. Cummings, I. D. Jones. J. J. Cummings is the present Mayor.

The Jefferson County Library Association is an institution of Fairfield—was incorporated March, 1852, opening a library of 500 volumes. Present membership 300; number of volumes in Library at this time, 1,600. The officers are James E. Wilson, President; C. W. Slagle, Treasurer; N. S. Averill, Secretary, and A. T. Wells, Librarian. In addition to the book department the Association have accumulated a fine cabinet of geological and other

er curiosities. Literary entertainments are given every Monday night throughout each winter.

In 1839 when Mrs. Bowman died her remains were deposited in what is now known as the old Cemetery. Eliphalet B. Fitch and Wm. Winn were soon after buried in the same parcel of ground, and not until 1870 was the new pretty city of the dead, Evergreen Cemetery, located on grounds just north of Fairfield and adjoining the old Cemetery. Clement Jordan's wife died, and he sought a suitable lot within the old enclosure wherein to place the remains; failing to find a lot, he buried his wife on the lot of a friend, and at once set about devising ways and means to establish an attractive city of the dead, and to-day the citizens of Fairfield owe much to Mr. Jordan for his efforts to establish Evergreen Cemetery.

PROGRESS.

In 1840 the town of Fairfield had a population of 410. In October 1847 it had increased to 441 families and 651 inhabitants.—In 1847 the business of Fairfield was done by six dry goods, three grocery, and two drug stores; two hotels, two livery stables, eight cabinet and wheelwright shops, three blacksmith, two shoemaker, two harness, three tailor, two chairmaker, two cooper, one gunsmith, and one tin shop, employing about fifty persons. The sales aggregated about \$100,000. There was one carding machine, four church organizations, two church edifices, three ministers, seven lawyers, the United States and the State land offices.

In 1876 the city presents greater proportions, showing a healthy growth in twenty-nine years. There are 13 grocery stores doing a business of over \$200,000; 1 wholesale grocery house, \$60,000; 2 restaurants, \$25,000; 2 general stores, \$100,000; 7 dry goods stores, \$150,000; 4 clothing stores, \$37,000; 3 boot and shoe stores, \$50,000; 2 hat and cap stores, \$25,000; 3 jewelers, \$25,000; 5 drug stores, \$70,000; 3 book stores, \$30,000; 4 meat markets, \$50,000; 6 millinery stores, \$75,000; 10 saloons, \$100,000; 3 stove and tinware stores, \$60,000; 2 foundries, \$40,000; 1 woolen factory and 1 woolen goods store, \$30,000; 2 flouring mills, \$50,000; 2 butter and egg depots, \$40,000; 2 hardware stores, \$50,000; 4 grain houses, \$150,000; 2 furniture stores, \$40,000; 3 harness, 6 tailor, 5 wagon, 10 boot and shoemaker, 7 blacksmith, 1 gunsmith and 1 barber shops, doing a business of \$100,000; 3 lumber yards, \$125,000; 1 furniture factory, \$50,000; 3 livery stables, 2 bus lines, 1 broom factory, \$75,000; and in addition to these there are three banks, 19 lawyers, 14 doctors, 4 dentists, 1 taxidermist, 6 insurance agencies, 1 pension

agency, 2 justices of the peace, 3 telegraph offices, 2 R. R. depots., 1 patent medicine manufactory, 4 private schools, 1 union school, 4 hotels, 1 opera house, 3 public halls, 2 musical instrument dealers, 3 newspapers, 3 coal dealers, 1 public library with 1,620 volumes, 10 church organizations, 9 church edifices, 1 Masonic hall, 1 Odd Fellows hall, 1 Zetagathion hall, 1 Knights of Pythias hall, and 1 Ancient Order of Workingmen hall.

The total business of Fairfield approximates \$3,000,000, about 30 times as much business as was done in 1847. In 1847 the money at interest was 6,000; in 1876, \$300,000.

Batavia is in Locust Grove township, a station on the B. & M. railroad twelve miles west of Fairfield; is a prosperous young town. Population, 400.

Brookville has never improved much since laid out by T. M. Brooks, in 1850. Population about 50.

Abingdon, in Polk township, is a thrifty country village, well situated in a rich, productive neighborhood. Its nearest railroad station is Batavia. Population, 250.

Libertyville was originally known as "The Colony;" is a neat, pretty station on the C. & S. W. railroad in Liberty township.—Population 600.

Glasgow is one of the oldest towns in the county, and its history is closely connected with the earliest incidents connected with the county history. Population about 200.

Germanyville is near the center of Walnut township, and is the neighborhood trading point of the Germans who settled that township. Population about 60.

Pleasant Plain, twelve miles north of Fairfield, in Penn township. First settled in 1839. Population, about 250. A station on the C. & S. W. R. R.

Salina is an old town about equally divided between Lockridge and Buchanan townships. Population about 200.

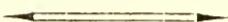
Coalport, Glendale, and Whitsfield, are stations on the B. & M. railroad.

Perlee was laid out in 1870 by the Jefferson County Coal Company and is a point of no little importance in the county. Is growing and improving through the influence of the coal trade.—Three large coal companies are mining at Perlee, and there is an inexhaustible supply of coal in this locality, which, by chemical analysis, has been proven the best steam and heating coal in the State. A station on C. & S. W. R. R.

INCIDENTS.

In 1835 Huff sank his boats of honey in Skunk, and barefooted, walked to Burlington for shoes, and hooks to raise his goods. The settlers attended the first sermon preached by Samuel Hutton, barefooted—the women riding in Parker's ox-wagon to the door, and then putting on their shoes, listened to the sermon. John Huff still resides in Fairfield, and quaintly says he don't think the preachers of 1835 and 1836 meant any harm by preaching. The raising of Troxell's mill was an incident of no little historical importance. Young chickens, and a barrel of whisky were the features. Dancing was also a feature, and the daughter of one of our now prominent citizens taking the hand of an old settler of prominence, thus addressed her father, who played the fiddle: "Dad, give us something quick and devilish. I want to trot this old hoss around a little." Mrs. M. E. Woods says the first dance was at her house, and was more pleasant than those of the present day. C. W. Slagle was the first orator of a 4th of July celebration in Fairfield. Thomas Dickey had about thirty boarders in his cabin. How they slept and ate is better known to themselves. In winter, the snow would get a little too deep on the floor and bed clothes, yet these pioneers had the future of Fairfield in view, and waited and worked. The first horse thief was imprisoned with log-chains which held him fast to a stump. A man by the name of Kephardt was hung by Judge Lynch for killing a woman and two children, July 5th, 1860. In 1840 the season was similar to the present. 1876. Storms raged and much damage was done. Old probabilities seems to have lost his reckoning, and three tornadoes passed through the county, uprooting trees and causing other damage, while rain storms prevailed to an alarming extent, all the streams were high, and as if to mark the opening and Centennial periods of Jefferson county, these storms appear, creating commotion at the county's birth, and again at the anniversary of the nation's birth to Liberty.

AN APPENDIX.



The historian wishes to return thanks to Henry Webb, of Round Prairie; John Huff, Mrs. Elizabeth Culbertson, Mrs. M. E. Woods, Joseph M. Parker, Mrs. Charles David, William Rowland, I. D. Jones, Dr. N. Steele, J. W. Culbertson, John Spielman, Wm. Alston and David Webster, of Fairfield; David Coop, of Penn township; Samuel Robb, of Locust Grove township; Mr. Robt. Black, of Des Moines township; Dr. S. K. Tracy, of Locust Grove township; Dr. G. P. Bartow, of Black Hawk; and Eli Kirk of Fairfield, for assistance in gathering the information contained in this work.

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EARLY RECOLLECTIONS

OF

BLOOMINGTON!

AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

BY J. P. WALTON.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF

BLOOMINGTON and its SURROUNDINGS,

Read by J. P. Walton, President of the Old Settler's Society, of Muscatine County, at their Winter Meeting held on February 16th, 1887, in the Rooms of the Academy of Science.

Also the Address of Rev. A. B. Robbins, D. D.

The Old Settlers of Muscatine and vicinity met in the Academy of Science rooms last evening to celebrate their thirty-first anniversary. The attendance was such as to require the placing of temporary benches in the rear of the hall and every seat was taken.

President Walton presided, and promptly at 7:30 called the meeting to order. He remarked that owing to the appointment of the Reunion, no meeting had been called to take action on the death of Mrs. Seth Humphreys and he offered the following:

Resolved, That we bear with sorrow of the death of Mrs. Seth Humphreys, who died on January 29th, 1887. She having lived in our community for nearly forty years, as a tribute to her memory, we desire to record our appreciation of those high qualities so marked in her life and character, and we tender our sympathy to her bereaved husband in his sore affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on our minutes and a copy be furnished the papers for publication.

The resolutions were adopted.

The President announced that Article 1 of the amended constitution makes all who came to Muscatine prior to 1860 and their descendants, eligible to membership, and Article 11, Sec. 1, prescribes that the object of this society shall be to collect and preserve the history of the first settlement. In compliance with this section, the President said he had prepared his address, which he read as follows:

PRESIDENT WALTON'S ADDRESS.

Bloomington was laid out in the spring of 1836 with the old trading house as a center. This building stood near the foot of the Avenue. At that time Bloomington had several log cabins located below the mouth of Pappoose creek.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF PAPPOOSE CREEK.

The origin of the name of this creek is a problem that I have been trying to solve for more than twenty years. In a previous paper I gave it as I learned it from Hon. S. C. Hastings. From Mrs. Laura Nye Patterson, the oldest lady resident of the county, I get a different origin for the name. She says that the Indians taught their children to swim almost as soon as they could walk. That during a course of instruction a pappoose, or Indian child, was drowned in its waters; hence the name of Pappoose creek.

Mrs. Patterson also gives the authorship of the name of Mad creek to Col. Davenport. At an early day a large portion of the transportation was done on keel boats. On one of his trips, the Colonel had occasion to tie his boat in the mouth of the creek. A heavy rain caused a sudden rise in the stream that broke his boat loose without any one being on board. He at once attributed the accident to "That mad creek," which cognomen it has ever since carried. The Col. hired one of his men to swim out and secure his boat. Mad creek at that time had a crooked channel, large and deep enough to run a flat boat up to the main ford, near 10th street.

INDIAN TRAILS.

Here the Indian trail crossed it. These trails were all roads or paths traveled by the Indians. They were generally located on the best ground for a road, keeping as near the river as was convenient. As a rule, an Indian will travel in the timber or along a river considerably farther in preference to venturing out in open grounds. There was one main trail that passed through our town. It entered on the west near the County Farm, running east through Butlerville or the ridge near the main street, crossed Pappoose creek north of where Henry Fuller's

brick yard is now located; thence around the foot of the Third Ward school house hill to the Mad creek crossing near 10th street bridge; thence up over the hill south of Dr. Weed's residence. Indian trails were about twelve inches wide, worn about an inch below the surface of the surrounding ground and thickly matted with a short, fine, wiry trail grass not more than three or four inches high. This grass was probably indigenous with the Indian, occurring nowhere else but in these trails. It lived long after the Indians left. I could follow this trail in places where civilization had not disturbed it for years after the last Indian had stopped traveling on them.

Our little village prospered fairly well. Frame buildings were erected along Front street; but few ventured further back.

THE WHICHER CASTLE.

In the spring of 1840 Stephen Whicher erected the building now owned by W. H. VanNostrand on the west hill. The lumber was largely brought from Cincinnati and probably from the pineries of Pennsylvania. The framing timbers were cut and hewn from trees growing within the city limits. It was built with an old fashioned hip roof, the lower part being steeper than the upper, having three ridges running lengthwise. The gable ends were finished with battlements. It was an old castle in every sense of the word. Mr. Whicher had this roof and the battlements removed in 1849, robbing it of its feudal appearance.

On the hill in the rear of the Congregational church stood a group of buildings owned by Pliny Fay, William Brownell, Joseph Williams and others that were put up on or before 1840. Mr. Brownell's house was the first to give way to improvement. Judge Williams' soon followed. Last summer Pliny Fay's had to go, leaving two or three others of the first old buildings still standing. This group of buildings made the

FIRST NOTED LAND MARK;

they could be seen for miles away. While talking about these buildings, it may not be out of place to describe some of the owners. Mr. Brownell was a large, well-formed, well-dressed and good looking gentleman; a merchant and contractor by occupation.

His store was situated on Chestnut street, near Front street. The Court House and the military road across the bottom, on the other side of the river, were among his contracts.

Hon. Joseph Williams was our District Judge; afterwards he was Chief Justice of Iowa. He was a genial, good-hearted man, the prince of story tellers and could play a fife, beat a drum, or make a public speech with equal gusto. While he could not be called a studious man in the strict sense of the word, no Judge has ever presided on the bench since his time that gave better or more universal satisfaction. He was always the friend of the plain pioneer of those early days, a good neighbor, and a consistent member of the Methodist church. When this

FIRST SETTLER'S SOCIETY

was organized, thirty-one years ago to-day, Judge Williams was elected its first president. We met in the basement of the Congregational church. Hon. T. S. Parvin, who was elected our secretary, had prepared articles of organization and had them there; so the organizing took but a short time; most of the remainder of the afternoon was occupied by the president in relating his early adventures in Iowa while traveling as a Judge.

We must not forget our old townsmen, Stephen Whicher. He was tall, slim and dignified. As a lawyer he had no superior. He always managed to have a comfortable living but never became what would be called wealthy. He was one of the leading men of our town. At public meetings he was usually president, or chairman on resolutions. Sunday would always find him in his seat in the little church on the hill. He was noted for his pungent wit. Whicher's witty sayings are still remembered by many of our old settlers. One story told of Mr. Whicher is too good to be missed. Previous to the days of Commodore Davison and his Northern Line boats all steamboats carried bars and were said to have the best of liquors. At that time liquor drinking was practiced by almost every one and to get it where the best could be had was considered "all right." When a steamboat landed you could see a score or more thirsty fellows rushing aboard the boat. Their business was generally, with the

barkeeper. Mr. Whicher rarely drank much but concluding he wanted a drink and seeing a large number going aboard a boat ahead of him he concluded to keep up with them. Placing his hand on his stomach and leaning a little forward he walked leisurely up to the bar and asked, have you any good brandy, sir? The barkeeper's sympathy was excited and he promptly replied, "yes sir," sitting out his best bottle. Have you a tablespoon? asked Mr. W. No, but I will get one, answered the b.k., starting for the pantry. When the spoon was procured our friend held it over his glass and commenced to pour the brandy into the spoon, and continued to do so until the glass was sufficiently full to meet his requirements, he then majestically straightened up and drank it all down. Sitting down the glass he produced his money enquiring, "How much is the charge, sir?" "Nothing," was the reply. "I never charge anything for a spoonful of brandy." Our friend thanked him for his generosity and left the boat amid the roar of the bystanders. After that a large measure became synonymous with Whicher's spoonful.

In the spring of 1841 several tradesmen made their appearance: Henry Molis, with his little gun shop, Major A. M. Hare manufactured hats, Joseph Brentlinger started a tin shop. In 1842 P. W. Hamilton started a cigar manufactory, and W. B. Fish a broom factory. During the long cold winter of 1842 and 1843 the farmers of the county became dissatisfied with the prices and the manner they had of selling their produce. Wheat was worth 30 cents, corn no sale, pork \$1.50 per hundred—all store pay.

THE FIRST GRANGE.

The farmers organized a joint stock company and built a warehouse to store and ship their produce but not having a sufficient amount of commercial knowledge or time to spare, all being busy on their farm, the warehouse was allowed to remain idle. Finally the organization broke up, I think without shipping a bushel of grain. The building was converted into a brewery and afterwards to a freight depot for the railroad company.

THE FIRST CEMETERY.

Hardly a family lived in Bloomington that did not have some interest in the grave-yard. It was located on the

hill where the Third Ward school house now stands. It soon became necessary to select other and more distant grounds. The east side of the present cemetery was purchased and laid off into lots. On Saturday, the 19th of August, 1812, the lots in the new cemetery were opened for sale. The *Bloomington Herald* of Aug. 18th contained the following notice: "Our town authorities have surveyed our new burying ground. It is located about a half mile from the town, on the Iowa City road, near Lowe's." The Iowa City road then ran out to the Fletcher house and turned square to the north and ran over to Walliker's (now John Barnard's.)

LOWE'S RUN.

Our early milling interest should not be forgotten. Just west of the city we have a creek that reminds one of the river Niger as it appeared on the old atlas when I went to school. It had a head, but no mouth. This creek is now known as Lowe's Run. In 1843 or '44 Hon. R. P. Lowe built a grist mill on this creek about two hundred yards southwest of where the present iron bridge now stands. He filled in a bank of earth fully 30 feet high, for a dam to make a water power. A heavy rain washed out the fill; the mill, a large two-story building, never did any grinding. The creek ever after was known as Lowe's Run. A road bridge was built across the gap in the dam for the old Cedar Bridge and Road Company. Where this creek comes out of the cliff it was known as Vanatta's Run. Col. John Vanatta owned the farm and built a mill some two or three hundred yards below the present road bridge. I think this mill ran and did some grinding some time about 1840 or 1841.

A little further down near Mr. Miller's, another mill and woolen factory was erected. It was the intention to run the mill by water from Miller's spring. This proving insufficient, the waters of Kineaid's Run were turned in. Not proving satisfactory steam was introduced. The woolen department was kept running in a very limited manner until it burned down some fifteen or twenty years ago.

At the conclusion of the address, the chair introduced the Trinity choir. The choir is composed of Mrs. Chas. F. Garlock, Miss Mattie Jackson, Dr.

C. H. Sterneman and Mr. Frank B. Boydston, with Miss Gertie Carskaddan, organist. They gave with great beauty Keller's American Hymn.

G. W. VanHorne was then called upon by the President to speak of the OLD SETTLERS OF MUSCATINE OF THIRTY ONE YEARS AGO.

Mr. VanHorne addressed the meeting for half an hour. He believed that no place under the sun, not excepting the cities of the Caesars and Diogones ever gathered within its walls such a number and variety of interesting characters as peopled Muscatine thirty-one years ago, and with a special eulogy upon Hon. Sue Foster as a neighbor, he proceeded to mention the salient peculiarities of many of the Old Settlers, including Judge Woodward, Judge Williams, Jacob Butler, James S. Hatch, Stephen Whicher, Wm. McCormick, Marx Block, John G. Stein, Andrew Fimple, Gen. Ansel Humphreys, Gen. Fletcher, Gen. Gordon, the Dunsmore brothers, Vincent and Anderson Chambers, Pliny Fay, Cornelius and Richard Caddle, Jacob Mahin, Adam Ogilvie, Chester and Dr. James Weed, Dr. Reeder, Henry Funck, Henry Molis, J. B. Dougherty, D. R. Wartfield and others, not forgetting among the living, Uncle Billy Gordon, Sam. Sinnett, Joe Hoopes, Joe Freeman, Joe Bennett, and Joe Walton, just as odd and characteristic to-day as thirty-one years ago, which proves that swan never will become geese to the end of time. He also referred to the topographical plat of the town that he had drawn as it appeared in 1840, with its untouched hills, trees and elder bushes, its Indian trails, few streets and many cow paths, its cabins and frame dwellings, stores and hotels, so that in that early period when, during the excitements of the day, the men sat around at the offices and stores, seriously engaged in whittling, playing seven-up or bartering with the Indians, or later, when the smoke curling up from the half hidden cabins in the brush told of supper preparing, and the boys and girls went hither and yon over the paths for the cows, or later still, when the fiddle began to creak, and some cabin showed the illumination of an extra tallow-dip for

the ball and Joseph Bridgman, A. O. Wartfield, Peter Jackson, George Magoon, and other fast young men of the town were seen hastening thither with their girls, with this graphic plat before him, the speaker said he was able to write his series of articles under the title of the Old Settlers' Chair. Somewhere on that plat he tried to place the figure of the young theologian just fresh from Andover, who is to celebrate the 4th anniversary of his Muscatine pastorate on Friday evening, but the figure always appeared incongruous to the scene though it has become the blessed component of a thousand hallowed incidents and sweet memories of the city.

R. M. Burnett was called up to speak of

THE MUSCATINE OF 1852.

He landed at Muscatine in July 1852, and attended service the following day at the Baptist church. He remembered seeing among the worshippers, Dr. Hastings and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Butler and Miss Jarboe, later Mrs. Seth Humphreys. Back in Skaneateles, New York, whose scenery, he thought, would rival what Mr. VanHorne had described as spread around the Mt. Holyoke of his boyhood, he had looked on the map of beautiful Iowa, and longed to see the land. On his way out he met Mr. Lillbridge, father of Chet, who was enthusiastic about the City of the Great Bend. He was thus drawn hither, landing in July, the city dusty as a Sahara, and no street sprinkling. He was a Democrat at that time—it was a good while ago—and Muscatine was a Democratic city, and to show what the old Democracy was like, he stated that he went through the city and looked into every corner, and reported to a good friend back east, that there was not a saloon in the place. Such was the Iowa and Muscatine Democracy of 1852. He had much difficulty in finding a house to live in; was taken up and shown to "Old Clepulpeee," the long barracks recently standing on the Brent lots, 4th street, and then recently vacated by a lot of railroad hands, but finally found a roof on the hill, where his wife was entranced by the beautiful prospect. That was a stirring year in Muscatine. Among the buildings going up were the residences of Mr. C. Chaplin, Dr. Reeder,

Jacob Butler, W. W. McQuesten, Abraham Smalley, and the now Congregational church, Reuling's block, Green & Stone's, Hare's hall, the Scott House, Nevada Mill, the old Music Hall, Trinity church, Isett's brick stable, additions to the Eastern and Commercial hotels. The speaker gave a description of Second street and its occupants. Though one of the later settlers, there is but one business place, continuously occupied by the same person, older than his own—Stein's lumber office. Most of the houses have changed business and occupants. The U. B. church is the only one now used for service that was then occupied for Sunday worship. He bought his first watermelon of Benj. Neidig; his first Doctor's fee was paid to Dr. Waters; his first law fee to J. Scott Richman and did his first trading with Mr. Hull. Henry Clay Dean was preaching his last sermons here, and the speaker spoke of his interest in him. The suburbs were described, the Avenue running into a bank where the Methodist parsonage ought to be. The speaker referred to many of the Old Settlers and their peculiarities, and concluding said that he hadn't spoken of the women, because he wouldn't have the temerity to speak in that presence of ladies whom he had known thirty-five years ago!

The choir rendered the beautiful song of "Sweet and Low."

The President calling on the meeting generally for remarks, Secretary Peter Jackson read from the records some interesting reminiscences of the first settlement of Muscatine and of Iowa.

While the Secretary was reading, Rev. Dr. Robbins entered the hall, from the train, on his return from Ottumwa, and the President called him to the speaker's stand. The Doctor delivered the following address.

REMARKS OF REV. A. B. ROBBINS, D. D.

As our worthy president has told me in substance that if I would write something for this gathering of Old Settlers it should be printed, "seriatum, punctuatum, et verbatim," and as, at least one man, the printer, and another man, the proof reader, and another man, the writer, will read

what is written, I have consented (though way down on the Des Moines and close by where Stormy Jordan and his loving friends hold sway) to put down on paper a few thoughts: I have been at the thriving city of Ottumwa—to help do what I think has never yet been done in Iowa, certainly not in our order of Christians—viz: dedicate a parsonage, costing \$7,000, or more, though sold the church at Ottumwa for \$5,000. It is a house with ten rooms, built of brick and stone, with a mansard roof; with water works, gas, Edison electricity, fire places, a furnace and laundry; just about the right sort of a house for a Congregational minister. It was purchased and dedicated in honor of Rev. Benj. A. Spaulding, the first pastor of the church, and one of the band coming in 1843 to Iowa, and who died in 1867.

My impression is that the personal experience of that good brother as to a pastor's home was more like my own experience about those days. It is a fact, in my old settler experience, that, for one year at least, my home was marked by a necessary protrusion of a stove pipe through the front window of my residence, which was then on a little elevation of the site, at present, of Mr. Bitzer's store, corner of 4th and Mulberry streets. Mr. Spaulding's eyes would glisten could he have seen, on the evening of Feb. 15th, the brilliantly lighted and finely warmed Spaulding parsonage.

I belong to the orthodox band of the old settlers, those who came to Iowa before it was made a State, December 28, 1846. My belief has ever been that an old settlers' society would gradually grow less and less, as they pass into the gates of the life beyond, one by one, until the last two shall meet and say farewell; and their children and all the children of all the old settlers should gather and bury them with honor; and file away, in the archives of the Historical Society of the State, the record of their meetings, their names and any good and noble deed done by them. The poem about "The Last Man," not seen or read by me for a long time, has left abiding a sense of the courageous and sublime; looking out as he did upon a desolated and depopulated world, and bidding it a kind and grateful farewell, wrapping his cloak about him, and lying down upon the mountain top for his last long sleep, and, like Moses, leav-

ing his body to be cared for by that God who said at the creation of man, in distinction from all other animals, "Let us make man in our own image and after our likeness."

But the wisdom of others, the majority, was that the society be perpetuated by the admission of more recent settlers who have a little smack of what it is to be a pioneer; and as they have proved themselves a genial and well-behaved, and, some of them, a handsome set of men and women, and are helpers to us, we shall be content to the degree that we shall not grumble or look askance upon them.

I wish that they and we all, "Knights of Labor," "Greenbackers," "Democrats," "Republicans," "Soldiers," "Good Templars," and all loyal men, of the score or more society organizations, and all loyal men, whether out or in the church, or holding aloof from all bonds of society, State or church; I wish we might all unite in the effort to make law and order and mercy and justice prevail over demagogues and saloon keepers. No one need say that this is introducing politics into this meeting of old settlers. There is no politics in it. It is a question of morals, whether liquor and its twin, bewdyism, shall prevail; and I would that all old settlers would say "No more of that, if you please!" I have had the honor to vote, once in my life for a Democrat, a Knight of Labor, and though a Yankee of the Yankees, as blue as they can make them, for an Irishman. I would do the same again if thereby I could mark a score against the hoary old tyrant, Aleohol.

My former ministerial brother and co-laborer here, Rev. Henry Clay Dean, said once "that he hated the war Democrats like the devil." Like the woman who thanked the man for swearing for her when they were both late for the train just passing out the end of the depot platform, I am about ready to adopt the rather profane sentiment of that out-spoken hater, if I may be allowed to put the word "saloon" before either Repbuliean, Democrat, Knight of Labor or Greenbacker or church member. I don't mean when I let him say for me that I hate a saloon Republican or a saloon Democrat, that I have any malicious hatred to anybody, but that I have a tremendous amount of holy indignation against any man that will not do what he can to abolish that which only

curses ourselves and our children and our fellow citizens and brings three-fourths of all the terrible accidents that come upon us and multiplies our burdens wonderfully. And when I say I am inclined to thank Brother Dean for saying to me that I hate "like the devil," I suppose him to mean that he has a superlative amount of indignation against a "war Democrat," and that a man can say *piously*, almost as well as it may be said maliciously, that he hates like the devil. It is mainly a matter of taste in the use of language. Reverence becomes us when we use the name of God, but only caution is necessary when we mention the name of Satan, for fear he may get a little too near.

But, passing this, do we not feel today somewhat as soldiers feel who have just passed through a hard attack and who, when they close up, find, with sadness, that too many have fallen. This has been a year, as I suppose you have already noticed and had called to your attention, of unusual bereavement among us. Especially true has this been in my own more immediate circle. It has had the effect, in my own case, to make more full of interest to me each and all of those left. They look, however much spectacled and gray, however much stooping and slow, however homely and forlorn, however wanting in those traits which I more highly esteem, more and more near to me. I have more *personal* interest in them; my heart goes after them the more. I long more, as my business is to speak to men, so to speak to them as to help warm and cheer them. I have had some hard knocks this year. I have joined the ranks of the broken-armed legion. I am, despite my determination and the evident indistinctness of utterance in others, which prevails so much in this elocutionary age, passing along into the hard-hearing or deaf squad. A "fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," and I don't feel quite so confidently that no man ought to be broken in limb, or thick in speech, or slow in going up stairs, or have a headache or be unable to digest good food. And I begin to feel that it is partly, at least, my own fault, that all the beef seems to come from Texas and nearly all other meats seem to be impregnated with *gutta percha*. Some of us are getting to

ward the seventh act of the play. If we would do anything for each other (and the poor fellows that are outsiders know nothing of the privilege of being an old settler,) we must do it soon.

The choir sang "Auld Lang Syne" in which the audience joined.

The President now announced a recess for social converse and to give Old Settlers an opportunity to look over the Album, and for the contribution of their photographs; also to permit persons to join the society by signing the constitution.

Among those present from the country was Mr. W. S. Fultz, who brought the poll list of 1850-52 of Moscow township, whose jurat and names excited much interest. Moscow seems to have run down to Muscatine in those days.

On motion of Secretary Jackson a vote of thanks was tendered to Trinity choir for the beautiful music they had contributed to the meeting.

No business presenting itself, the reunion was adjourned.

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GRAND CELEBRATION



FOURTH OF JULY

IN THE

PARK, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

MARSHAL OF THE DAY, - J. N. SMITH.

COMMITTEE ON TOASTS AND RESPONSES:
H. N. WEST AND C. M. McELROY.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC:
INSTRUMENTAL: A. W. JAQUES AND CHAS. SIPPEL
VOCAL: DR. WOODS, THEO. HIGLEY, MISS MELL McKEEMEY
AND MRS. S. B. HIGLEY.

COMMITTEE OF FLAGS:
R. H. MOORE AND DR. T. L. JAMES.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS:
W. T. BURGESS, J. J. CUMMINGS, DR. HAMMOND
STEELE BRIGHT AND THOMAS BELL.

COM. ON FINANCE:
W. W. JUNKIN, G. P. LANG AND J. W. SAMPSON.

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